August 18, 1888

A CUP OF COFFEE.

HOME OF THE BERRY AND HOW IT IS CULTIVATED.

The Coffee Tree an Evergreen—Its Natural Growth Stunted Artificially—Preparing the Berry For Market.

How many persons sipping their after-dinner cup of coffee have ever given a thought to the various hands through which it has passed prior to that moment, or how many have an idea of how it grows and is prepared for market. Coffee was first introduced into Arabia from Ethiopia as far back as 875 A. D.; next in Constantinople in 1554; Venice 1615, and in London, England, the first coffee house was opened in 1652. The culture was introduced from Arabia to Java in 1690, and from that date on extended throughout the East Indies. In 1715 Louis XIV. received from the magistrates of Amsterdam a coffee plant bearing blossoms and fruit, and this is claimed to be the parent stock of all West India coffees.

The coffee tree is an evergreen and grows if unchecked to a height of twenty or thirty feet, but cultivated plants are pruned down low so as to be more easily plucked when the fruit is ripe. There is, like on most tropical plants, a constant growth of blossoms and fruit, but at two seasons of the year the regular blows occur, and at later periods the harvesting is done. The ripe berry resembles a cherry and grows in clusters close to the stem. It has a sweet pulp which is palatable, but of no commercial value. Inside of the layer pulp are the two flat coffee beans, each one surrounded by a tough skin, and these two surrounded by another skin or hull. Sometimes it happens that one of the beans does not fructify when in blossom, and consequently only one seed grows in the berry. This one, not having any opposition, curls up round and forms what is known as peaberry coffee. As the berries ripen they become red and dark purple. They are then picked by hand at intervals during the harvest time. To prepare the seeds for market it is necessary to remove, first of all, the outside pulp. This is done by machinery, which consists of various patterns. Some use an upright cylinder, in which revolves another with teeth, that bruises the berries as they pass through. Running water washes away the pulp, which is light and rises to the top, while the seeds, being heavy, sink to the bottom and are drawn off.

Next comes the drying process, which is usually contrived in this manner: There is a large space of bare ground in front of the coffee house, and here the berries are spread out during the day and exposed to the hot sun. At night they are raked up in piles and covered to protect from the dew. In raking and spreading out the coffee small stones and lumps of earth get mixed with it, as many a grocer has found out to his cost when he has ruined his coffee mill. To prevent this the wealthier planters now use long, shallow pans made of copper, under which steam pipes run, and so dry their coffee more quickly and save much rehandling. After the berries are thoroughly dried they are run through another machine which crushes and bruises up the now brittle skins surrounding the seeds. They are then run through a fanning mill which carries off the fragment of shells and sticks and other impurities and leaves only the clean coffee seed behind. These are again run through machinery which separates the different character of seeds, such as the peaberry from the flat, the large from the small, etc. The coffee is then packed in bags and carried on mule back to the shipping port, where it forms part of a cargo for Europe or the United States. The process of harvesting and curing differs somewhat in various countries, and where coffee is largely raised, as in Brazil, where it is the great staple, new machinery is constantly being introduced to save labor and simplify the manipulation.

In the island of Java the coffee is placed after it is cleaned on flat shelves made of mats sheltered only from above by a thatched roof, and left to cure. The hot winds sweep through these sheds and thoroughly dry and cure the coffee, and give it that rich dark look which is a sign of age in Java coffee. In New York there is a Coffee Exchange which to a certain extent regulates the values. Coffee comes to us of all varieties and grades, but by far the largest quantity comes from Brazil, of whose entire crop we consume the greatest part. To simplify matters there have been adopted certain standards, which range from No. 1 prime down to No. 10 common. It is usually sold by first hands in cargo lots, so many bags at a certain fixed price. These large lots contain different qualities, but the purchaser pays one price for all, and afterward sorts and grades them himself, and sets his own values on them.

Formerly coffees were only sold raw, that is, green, but of late years the business of roasting coffees and putting them up in packages, from one pound upwards, has grown to be a vast industry, and has revolutionized the coffee trade in this country. Coffee seems to be an American beverage. Foreigners who used tea exclusively in their old homes across the water soon acquire a taste for coffee and drop tea. It is a cup that invigorates but does not intoxicate.—*New York Graphic.*

Battle Between a Horse and a Dog

S. Keiter, of Detroit, Mich., recently imported an English bull-dog warranted never to open its jaws when once they had closed on an enemy. Keiter was very proud of his purchase and exhibited it frequently to a select circle of friends. Recently the dog was given a corner in the stable where Mr. Keiter also kept a fast pacing horse. Keiter one day locked the two animals in the barn and went away on an excursion. When he returned and opened the barn door in the evening he was horrified to find the horse on the floor nearly dead, while hanging to the under jaw, from which the flesh had been torn, leaving the bone almost bare, was the bull-dog, alive but badly bruised. Mr. Keiter called in his friends and at once set to work relieving the horse of his terrible antagonist. The dog was choked, kicked, pounded, burned with hot irons, a wedge driven into his jaws, but all to no purpose. Finally an ax was procured and the dog's head chopped off. Then it was difficult to loosen the grip.

The horse was got to his feet and an examination made. His skin was torn from his body in many places, where the dog had evidently tried to fasten his teeth, and he was scarred from head to foot. The dog had evidently had one hold on the horse's breast, for there a large piece of flesh was torn out. It had been a battle royal. Probably the dog, after breaking his rope, had wandered into the pacer's stall, and coming too near his heels, had been kicked. He retaliated with his teeth and the fight [illegible] There was hardly a whole bone [illegible] body.—*New York Post.*

The Nutritious Canary Islands Gofio.

The modern elixirs of life seem to lie, not in a wondrous distilment, but in the ordinary grains of which is made our daily bread. A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* says that one of the first things to attract his notice in the Canary Islands was the healthful appearance and fine development of the common people. There is no doubt that they are by birth a superior race, but it is also true that they use a food which, being highly nutritious, must contribute to their physical development. There is nothing mysterious about this article, which is known as gofio. It is simply the flour made from any of the cereals, by parching or roasting before grinding. One can scarcely pass through any village of the Canaries without witnessing some step in the preparation of this food. The grain is first picked over, then roasted above a charcoal fire, and afterward ground at the windmills which abound everywhere. When it is to be eaten, milk, soup or any other fluid is mixed with it, without further cooking. Nothing can be more "handy" than such an article of food. The Canarian laborer, if he goes forth to his work alone, takes with him some gofio in a bag made of the stomach of a kid; if there are several persons, the skin of a kid is used. When meal-time has arrived, a little water is poured into the bag with the gofio, the mixture is well shaken, and the meal is prepared without further ado. The Canarian Archipelago consists of seven inhabited islands, with a population of two hundred and eighty thousand persons. At least two hundred thousand of them live economically on gofio, as their fathers did before them, from time immemorial. The food is said to be not only delicious and wholesome for those who are not accustomed to it, but to possess also a tendency to counteract certain digestive ills to which the civilized stomach is heir, thus restoring man, in a measure, to the physical condition of the happy savage.

Practical Hints on Disinfection.

The following is from "Disease Germs and How to Combat Them," by Lucius Pitkin, in *The Century:*

First—Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), sulphate of copper, and chloride of lime are among our best disinfectants, the first two being poisonous. At wholesale drug stores in New York single pounds can be obtained, mercuric chloride costing seventy-five cents, the others ten cents a pound.

Second—A quarter of a pound of corrosive sublimate and a pound of sulphate of copper in one gallon of water makes a concentrated solution to keep in stock. We will refer to it as "Solution A."

Third—For the ordinary disinfecting solution add a half pint of "solution A" to a gallon of water. This, while costing less than a cent and a half per gallon, is a good strength for general use. Use in about equal quantity in disinfecting cholera or typhoid fever excreta.

Fourth—A four per cent. solution of good chloride of lime, or a quarter pint of "Solution A" to a gallon of water is used to wash woodwork, floors, and woven furniture, after fumigation and and ventilation.

Fifth—For fumigating with sulphur, three or four pounds should be used to every thousand cubic feet air space. Burn in an old tin basin floating in a tub of water; keep room closed twelve hours to allow the fumes to penetrate all cracks. Then open a window from the outside and allow fumes to escape into air.

Six—Soak sheets, etc., in chloride of lime solution, wring out and boil.

Seventh—Cesspools, etc., should be well covered on top with a mixture of lime with ten parts of dry sand.

Eighth—Isolate the patient in an upper room from which curtains, carpets, and stuffed furniture have been removed.

The solution of mercuric chloride must not be placed in metal vessels, since the mercury would plate them.

The Growth of Trees.

The stems of trees increase in height only by the addition of new cells at the top, the old cells remaining fixed in one position; consequently there can be no stretching or elongation of the old stem. If you will drive a large nail or spike into the stem of a tree, it will remain at the same height as when driven as long as the tree lives. As the branches of trees enlarge, the point of junction with the main stem may rise or increase in height through the disposition in wood on the upper side, but as it is the same all around the branch, the under branch will be a less distance from the ground than when the branch was small and young. In the matter of growth of our forest trees, we have passed beyond mere theories and deal mainly with facts. The stem of a tree is composed of wood in different conditions. The term "alburnum" is applied to the new or sap wood, through which the crude sap absorbed by the wood passes upward to the leaves where it is assimilated. On returning, it is distributed over the entire surface of the tree, forming new layers of wood and bark. This alburnum of sap wood, sooner or later, is mostly changed into heart wood, assuming in most kinds of trees a dark color, as seen in the red cedar, black walnut, beach and oak; and, although it is in fact dead wood, decay is prevented through its protection from the air by surrounding layers of alburnum. The old or heart wood gives strength to the tree, and prevents blowing down, but is in no other way necessary, for an old hollow trunk may live and thrive for many years, because new layers of wood cells are annually added to the outside, and through these the nutriment is obtained.—*New York Sun.*

The St. Bernard Dog.

Before I saw one I always imagined the St. Bernard to be as large as a lion and strong as a bull. The picture in my youthful geography had made these impressions. When a dog that I supposed to be an overgrown setter was pointed out as one of the celebrated Alpine breed, my cherished imaginative structures went clattering to the ground. Many a time had I in my early boyhood on a winter's night when it was snowing hard outside, sat before a cheerful fire and thought that was the kind of weather when the sagacious St. Bernard patroled the mountain passes on the lookout for storm bound travelers. When some poor wretch half perishing in the snow was found, his freezing blood would be thawed by the dog's warm body and the brandy flask so conveniently attached to the collar. After regaining strength I supposed the traveler would mount the dog's back and the animal trot off with him to the monastery. But it was plain that this St. Bernard (he was a crack too), had he been large enough to carry a man, could not trot; he was entirely too straight in the stifles. It is doubtful if he could have even walked fast enough to keep himself from freezing to death on a real cold night.—*Forest and Stream.*

Of pig iron we turn out twelve tons, and of steel rails three tons every minute.

SWEET SINGERS.

THE ART OF TRAINING BIRDS TO TALK AND SING.

Different Varieties of Canaries—Artificially Coloring Their Plumage—An Interesting Chat With a Bird Fancier.

In a small building not far from Pennsylvania avenue, says a Washington *Star* reporter, lives a bird fancier surrounded by scores of his pets. Ranged on either side of a long room are cages filled with almost every species of song and talking birds.

"Are canaries as popular as ever?" the reporter recently asked him.

"I hardly think so," was the answer; "for the last year or so the canary has been slighted, and people are looking for something in the way of a songster to take its place."

"Are the canaries that are shipped to this country trapped in their native land?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; no doubt many people think so, but the domesticated canary is vastly superior to those found in a wild state. In some parts of Germany people make canary raising a specialty, and their superiority over the wild birds is solely due to the watchful study which has been given them."

"How are birds trained?" asked the reporter.

"Well, perseverance and kind treatment go a long way toward its accomplishment. Some people hold that by starving a bird you can reduce it to subjection and make it eat from your hand. To a certain extent this is so, but the results thus attained are not good, and the bird will forget the severe lesson you have taught it after it has plenty to eat again. A little hemp seed poked through the wires of the cage several times a day will soon be eagerly sought for, and in a few days by holding your hand in the cage you will find that your previous lessons have been of great benefit to the bird, for it will hop on your finger and take the seed without any fright whatever."

"How many varieties of canaries are there?" asked the reporter.

"There's the St. Andreasberg, taking its name from a small village on the summit of the Harz Mountains, the Belgian or long breed canary, coming principally from Antwerp, Ghent and Brussels. The latter is of a most peculiar shape, and its body, when at rest, should conform to a right angle—a line drawn from the crown of the head to the tip of the shoulders should form one side, and a line from the tip of the shoulders to the tip of the tail should form the other side of the angle. Then there's the English canary, embracing the Norwich or deep gold canary, the London fancy, the gold and silver lizards, the Scotch fancy, the Yorkshire, the Manchester or Lancashire, and these different classes are subdivided by cross-breeding, making other varieties of lesser fame.

"The French canary is another species, but that variety is merely an extract of the Belgian bird. Cayenne-fed canaries, while not in themselves a distinct species of canary, are the latest fruits of scientific research and deserve to be classified. In the early stage of the growth of feathers the canary is fed with Cayenne pepper mixed with its regular food. In the little quills supposed to be young feathers, but which are really tubes in which the blood circulates, the coloring matter for the feathers is made. Food especially prepared is now for sale, and any one can, by taking their bird in proper season, make it a beautiful orange color.

"Do you know how the food is made?" asked the scribe, interrupting him.

"Yes. Take the best quality of Cayenne pepper, a heaping spoonful, and add one finely grated hard boiled egg and an equal quantity of grated bread. Mix the whole thoroughly together and sprinkle with pulverized sugar. Commence feeding the bird when it is seven or eight weeks old, and after a period of two weeks feeding the orange color will be surely set.

"There is a variety of canary known as the American," the fancier said, "but its origin is like that of a common chicken. The only thing I know of in its favor is that it is a hardy bird."

"Is there any truth in the statement that canaries can be taught to pipe a tune?" ventured the reporter.

"Canaries may be taught to whistle a tune if when young it is taken away from other birds and the tune played or whistled to it several times a day. Canaries have been known to talk, but such birds are very rare.

"There is one other kind of bird I want to tell you about," said the bird man. "While not strictly speaking a canary, it is closely allied to it. It is the Mule bird, being the offspring of a canary and almost any other small seed-feeding bird. It is usually of a very brilliant color, a fine songster, and very hardy.

"The bird fancier invited the reporter to converse with his great talking bird. It was found in a large cage in one corner of the room, and when the reporter approached it exclaimed in a very distinct voice, "Call the dog." The mino (for such is its species) is a native of the East Indies, and was obtained direct from an importer in New York. It is possessed of a glossy black plumage, shading into several other colors. The wings have a bar of white, formed by a series of tipped feathers, and back of the eyes are two bright yellow flaps. The beak is of deep orange and the feet are yellow.

"This bird," said the fancier, "is one of the best specimens I have ever seen. He says more than any other bird of its kind, and whistles a perfect tune. It is valued at $200. The mino differs from the parrot, inasmuch as it will reply when spoken to."

"One must be careful to see that the cage in which a bird is confined is suited to its habits and disposition," said the fancier. "Sometimes a bird will appear very restless, flying to the top and craning its neck backward. That is a sure sign that it is discontented, and if not removed to a larger cage immediately will soon stop singing. The small birds eat all day long, and a canister of seed must be kept in the cage all the time, although it is of the highest importance that the seed be changed every day. This is also the case with the water. Give a bird a bath whenever you think it wants one. You can tell the time if you watch its antics about the water can."

Sneezing Matches.

A novelty in the way of competitive amusement has recently been introduced at Berlin, in the shape of sneezing matches. Every person joining in a match must sneeze in genuine fashion—no sneeze to count unless the jaws are opened to the extent of at least one inch and a quarter and closed with a bang when it is over. The person who sneezes the greatest number of times in the course of three [illegible] a prize, consisting of a che[illegible] of honor.

A Hero and a Poem.

Under this headline the Atlanta *Constitution*, replying to a correspondent's request to publish the poem on "A British Soldier in China," with the circumstance of its origin, says:

The poem alluded to is by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle. The circumstance giving rise to it was about as follows: During the war between Great Britain and China, in 1857-58, one day a young fellow named Moyse, a private of the "Kentish Buffs," having lagged behind on the march with some Sikh soldiers, was taken prisoner by the enemy. The fellows had been drinking, which was the cause of their detention, as they were hanging around the grog-train in the hope of getting more liquor. But this rough, drinking young Englishman had the soul of a hero. The Chinese officials demanded the kotow of the captives; that is, the ceremony of kneeling and knocking the head upon the ground. This the Indian soldiers willingly did, and thus saved their lives, but the Englishman regarding the fact as a degradation, positively refused in spite of all threats, and was finally beaten to death and his body was thrown to the jackals. The circumstance acquired peculiar interest from the fact that the questions of receiving the English and American embassies at that time hinged upon the question whether the envoys could be allowed to approach the sovereign without performing the kotow. The Chinese regard this obeisance as due to all the gods, to the emperor, who is the son of heaven and the messenger of the gods, and in a less degree to the officials who represent the emperor. The extreme obeisance, indeed, required by the emperor and heaven, is kneeling and knocking the head thrice, then standing upright and again kneeling, this to be performed three times. This obeisance had been performed by the Dutch embassadors and an envoy from Russia, and the English and American embassadors were the first who had dared to refuse to accede to the ceremony.

As the poem to which our query refers is a fine one, and comparatively little known, we quote it as follows:

"Last night, among his fellow roughs,
He jested, quaffed and swore,
A drunken private of the Buffs,
Who never looked before:
To-day, beneath the foreman's frown,
He stands in Elgin's place,
Ambassador from Britain's crown,
And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,
Bewildered and alone,
A heart with English instinct fraught,
He yet can call his own.
Ay! tear his body limb from limb!
Bring cord, or ax, or flame!
He only knows that not through him
Shall England come to shame.

Fair Kentish hop-fields round him seemed
Like dreams to come and go;
Bright leagues of cherry blossom gleamed,
One sheet of living snow;
The smoke above his father's door
In gray soft eddyings hung—
Must he then watch it rise no more,
Doomed by himself, so young?

Yes! honor calls! with strength like steel
He put the vision by.
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel!
An English lad must die.
And thus with eyes that would not shrink
With knee to man unbent,
Unfaltering on its dreadful brink
To his red grave he went.

Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed,
Vain those all shattering guns,
Unless proud England keep untamed
The strong heart of her sons!
So let his name through Europe ring!
A man of mean estate,
Died as fathers died for Sparta's king,
Because his soul was great."

A Kentucky Horror.

Near Gainsville, in Kentucky, there lives a man whose life has, indeed, been a most unusual one. He was born an imbecile, and as he grew older and stronger he became violent and had to be confined. His name is Mark Griffin, and at the age of fifteen years he was placed in a cabin built in the corner of the yard where his parents lived. The cabin was built especially for his occupancy, and he was placed in it and kept in confinement, never permitted to leave the house. It is said that he would allow nobody, not even the members of the family, to come near him except his sister, who would bring him his meals and sweep up the room. When she was in the room he would jump into the bed and sit down and watch her until she had left. He is sixty-five years old and his hair is as white as snow. He has never been outside the house since he was put into it but once, and that was when it was torn down to be rebuilt. He has been in the house, which has no window in it, with the door barred, for fifty years, and has never had communication with any human being except some of the members of the family, who take his meals and arrange his bed. There are several of the family who go into the room now with safety, but the sight of a stranger fills him with horror and causes his wild nature to assert itself, and he raves and gives vent to the most unearthly screams and hideous noises. They never go into the house, because he would attack them seriously the moment they crossed the threshold. The family are compelled to remove his bed from the room every day, as he would tear it into shreds. They can leave nothing in the room with him, for it would be destroyed. He cannot be induced for a moment to leave his cabin, and if the door were left standing open he would not come out. He has, indeed, seen an unusual life, and at the same time a most unfortunate one.—*Graphic.*

Oil Rockets for Stormy Seas.

Oil on the waves of a stormy sea has long been considered an effective agency in quieting their anger. It has now become a scientific method through the ingenuity of Wilhelm Meissel, second officer of the steamship Werra.

Mr. Meissel said recently to a New York *Sun* reporter that the German Life Saving Society had made experiments with the oil rockets in order to learn whether they could be introduced into their life saving stations. The experiments were made with small rockets, which smoothed not only the sea, but the breakers also. The first experiments were made in December last at Ostland, on the island of Norderney, and under the supervision of Captain Pfeifer, inspector of the society, were highly successful.

Similar experiments were made on January 27 last at the mouth of the Elbe off the Scharhoern Reef. Several rockets were thrown at a fresh north northwest wind. They exploded inside and outside the breakers, and acted successfully.

The rockets, which Mr. Meissel says are easy to handle, are brought to the shore at the nearest point to the wrecked ship, and when the life-saving boat is ready to leave, the rockets are thrown at different elevations from the shore toward the wreck. The oil fields made by the explosions of the rockets enable the life saving boat to master the breakers with ease.

Experiment has shown that a drop of oil covers a square metre of water, and so it is not difficult to conceive how large an area may be covered by the oil contained in one of these rockets.

UNIQUE SURGERY.

HOW A FORK WAS REMOVED FROM A MAN'S STOMACH.

The Patient Placed Under Mesmeric Influence—An Opening Made in His Side, and the Fork Removed Without Trouble.

A New York letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* furnishes the following details of a wonderful surgical case: Michael Malone, an humble gardener, living in Flushing, L. I., is mainly responsible for the resurrection or hypnotism and establishing it on a basis where it will compel the best medical thought to be expended upon it to develop its usefulness. Malone is a young man, and has the reputation of being an expert amateur performer of slight of hand and other tricks. Sword swallowing was his favorite pastime. In order to add to the interest and danger of this trick he substituted a fork for the sword, and carried it with him for use when suddenly called upon to display his expertness. Malone has a fondness for a cup that inebriates as well as cheers, and while under the influence of stimulants in a country barroom he gave an exhibition of fork swallowing. There was not any humbug about it this time. It was a genuine case of swallowing. The delusion was so perfect that the spectators were alarmed when the fork passed from view; no more so, however, than Malone himself, who, when he tried to withdraw the fork, found that it had passed out of his reach. After a sharp but tempestuous journey the fork was safely anchored in Malone's stomach. Malone consulted a physician, and was told that there was a chance that the fork would become encysted in the stomach, and give him no trouble, and he determined to await developments. It was not a long wait. Inside of a week he was shut up like a jack-knife most of the time with cramps and convulsions. The abdomen became greatly swollen. A most dangerous complication lay in the fact that the esophagus was the seat of sudden and terrific muscular contraction, during which Malone was liable to die at any moment from suffocation.

Dr. Carlisle was called in consultation, advised an operation for the removal of the fork, and the patient was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The preliminary examination revealed a dangerous heart trouble. And so well defined that it precluded the use of ether or any other general anesthetic. This gave the case a hopeless aspect, and but for an unexpected development Malone would have been in his grave to day. The usual combination of mirrors was used to deflect the light into the patient's throat, the larger one being held close to his face. The mirror was removed in less than a minute, and when the doctor handed it to an assistant he was greatly surprised at seeing the patient jump out of bed in a vigorous manner and follow the glass. Dr. Carlisle had often assisted Prof. Hammond in his public exhibitions, and knew what it meant. The patient was hypnotized and it suggested to the astute surgeon the possibility of operating on Malone while in this state. The patient seemed well and strong, and he was subjected to several tests. He smacked his lips over a piece of alum when told that it was sugar. He was told that a vase was a young woman, and he kissed it with more force than elegance. It was suggested that a knife was a candle, and his arm was cut without his showing any sign of pain. A shoe was said to be a dagger, and he stabbed an imaginary enemy several times in the heart. These and several other tests indicated that the hypnotic condition was perfect. He came out of it in about an hour and fell into a natural sleep.

The operation was performed on the following day—eleven days ago. He was brought into the hypnotic condition by holding a mirror close to his eyes for about thirty seconds, and was completely under the surgeon's control.

"Now," said Dr. Carlisle to Malone, "you will have a long dream, full of bliss, happiness and enjoyment."

A serene expression spread over the patient's face, and after being turned on his right side an incision was made in the left side, about an inch and a half from the costal margin through the abdominal wall. Hooks were employed to open the wound, and the stomach was seen to be greatly distended. The tines of the fork had already come through the stomach and rested upon the intestines. An opening was made into the stomach, using the tines as a guide, and the fork which had become covered with a thin membrane was speedily removed. The patient bled freely and it took a long time to pick up the arteries and to free the abdominal space from the blood and liquid which had escaped from the stomach. The aperture in the stomach was stitched to the abdominal wound as a precautionary measure, the condition of the esophagus, indicating that it might be weeks before the patient could be fed through the mouth, and the patient could in this emergency be fed through the artificial opening in the side.

During the operation the patient did not indicate that he felt any pain. His mind was kept in a pleasant mood by the suggestions of the surgeon, and when it was all over the surgeon said to him that he seemed to have had a good time, and he replied that he had never enjoyed himself better. His eyes were wide open most of the time, and he saw what was going on, but the simple suggestion of the surgeon rendered him incapable of associating pain and injury together and made pleasure take the place of agony. The shock was greater than if ether had been used, but was finally overcome. The patient is in fair condition at present. He is fed regularly through the hole in his side, as food taken naturally causes a spasm. This will pass away in time, and Malone will be as good as new.

The field opened up by this operation is unlimited and will now be persistently investigated, and when hypnotism is better understood it is believed that it will take the place of anæsthetics in almost every operation. Every one can be put into a hypnotic state, it is confidently asserted, if the proper influence can be brought to bear, and experiments are now being conducted to find out what this influence must be. It certainly exists, and the man who finds the general law will see his name written higher than any of his fellows on the scroll where valuable discoveries are recorded.

English magistrates have sent to jail for thirteen days an old man who was convicted of having trundled an empty barrow along the gravel footpath of a country road where he would have interfered with foot passengers if there had been any anywhere. [illegible] inter-fered with, which t[illegible] there were not. T[illegible] had just been ne[illegible] rock.

Worth creates [illegible] them.

Cured of Malaria.

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J., March 17, 1884.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice, I thought to save expense I would use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breastbone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE DIXON.

No wonder the Prince of Wales is a trifle wild. His wife keeps eighty dogs.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,
Lass with eyes of violet blue,
Lips as sweet as honey dew,
Bonny little bride!
Will he love you as to-day
When your bloom has fled away,
When your golden locks are gray,
Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But, if to every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

Very thin ice will support a man in summer—that is, if he is an ice dealer.

Conventional "Mono" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Mono Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

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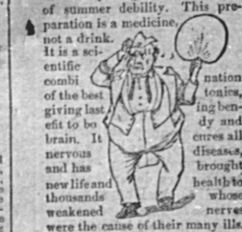

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